

9. The number of ablative absolutes in sentence 3 is
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
10. How is *constituit* (sent. 4) best translated?
 A. agreed B. decided C. establishes D. set up
11. How is *Eo* (sent. 5) best translated?
 A. because of this B. from him C. in this place D. there
12. *duae omnino* (sent. 5) is _____.
 A. zeugma B. enjambment C. juxtaposition D. litotes
13. In sentence 5 _____.
 A. the British hostages are unhappy
 B. Caesar besieges two British cities and ignores the rest
 C. most British tribes refuse to send hostages to the continent
 D. two hostages are sent from Britain
14. *dierum* (sent. 6) is a(n) _____.
 A. acc., duration of time B. gen., measure
 C. acc., direct object D. gen., partitive
15. Reading this chapter, all of the following can be understood **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. Caesar's army spent the winter of 55-54 BC in Northern Gaul
 B. Labienus successfully suppressed the Morini revolt
 C. Titurius and Cotta destroyed the Menapii
 D. The Senate voted twenty days of public thanksgiving

Passage B: Pliny *Historia Naturalis* VII. 25. 91-92

The author considers the nature of Julius Caesar's genius.

91. 1. Animi vigore praestantissimum arbitror genitum Caesarem dictatorem, nec virtutem constantiamque nunc commemoro nec sublimitatem omnium capacem quae caelo continentur, sed proprium vigorem celeritatemque quodam igne volucrem. 2. Scribere aut legere, simul dictare et audire solitum accepimus, epistulas vero tantarum rerum quaternas pariter dictare librariis aut, si nihil aliud ageret, septenas. 3. Idem signis conlatis bis et quinquagens dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragens dimicavit. 4. Nam praeter civiles victorias undeciens centena et nonaginta duo milia hominum occisa proeliis ab eo non equidem in gloria posuerim, tantam etiam coactam humani generis iniuriam, quod ita esse confessus est ipse bellorum civilium stragem non prodendo.

16. *praestantissimum* (sent. 1) is all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. subjunctive B. subject of indirect statement
 C. substantive D. superlative
17. the antecedent for *quae* (sent. 1) is _____.
 A. virtutem B. constantiam C. sublimitatem D. omnium

18. *caelo* (sent. 1) is _____.
 A. abl. absolute B. abl. of cause C. abl. of means D. abl. of source
19. *quodam* (sent. 1) indicates that *igne* is _____.
 A. causal B. instrumental C. locational D. metaphorical
20. According to sentence 1, Caesar was the most remarkable person ever born because of his _____.
 A. capacity for knowledge B. courage
 C. energy of spirit D. steadfastness
21. How is *solitum* (sent. 2) best translated?
 A. he alone B. he was accustomed
 C. he was unique D. when lonely
22. According to sentence 2, Caesar could give dictation to seven secretaries at the same time _____.
 A. if he was writing important letters B. if he was focused entirely on dictation
 C. while reading D. while writing and reading
23. According to sentence 3, which of the following do we learn about Caesar and M. Marcellus?
 A. Caesar defeated Marcellus only by breaking tradition.
 B. Marcellus was the only fellow commander Caesar personally fought.
 C. Caesar fought thirteen more pitched battles than Marcellus.
 D. Caesar twice captured enemy standards Marcellus had previously won.
24. According to Pliny, excluding the Civil War, the number of slain was
 A. 92,110 B. 192,000 C. 1,120,000 D. 1,192,000
25. How is *tantam...coactam humani generis iniuriam* (sent. 4) best translated?
 A. only compelled by the injury to the human race
 B. so great an injury inflicted on humanity
 C. so many kinds of human injustice are collected
 D. such injustice of the human race compels
26. According to sentence 4, Pliny says that Caesar showed that was of the same opinion as he was by _____.
 A. claiming to have been compelled by war
 B. citing the collective injury to the human race
 C. not offering a death count for the Civil War
 D. not promoting himself by means of strategy

Passage C: Cicero *In Catilinam* I. VI.

The consul attacks his villainous opponent.

VI.1. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te iam in hac urbe delectare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam coniurationem perditorum hominum, qui te non metuat, nemo, qui non oderit. 2. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? quae lubido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? cui tu adulescentulo, quem corruptelarum inlecebris inretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad lubricitatem facem praetulisti? 3. Quid vero? nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris inmanitas aut extitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur.

27. How is *Catilina* (sent. 1) best translated?

- A. by Catiline B. from Catiline C. than Catiline D. O Catiline

28. How is *possit* (sent. 1) best translated?

- A. be able B. can C. could D. should

29. According to sentence 1, the speaker implies that _____.

- A. any good person hates and fears Catiline
B. Catiline is delighted by something in the city
C. no one fears or hates Catiline
D. no one is outside of Catiline's conspiracy

30. How is *inusta* (sent. 2) best translated?

- A. branded B. strange C. unfair D. useless

31. *vitae tuae* (sent. 2) is _____.

- A. gen., possession B. dat., with compound verbs
C. dat., with special adjectives D. gen., objective

32. How is *a manibus...tuis* (sent. 2) best translated?

- A. at your hands B. by your hands
C. from your hands D. toward your hands

33. *ferrum* and *facem* (sent. 2) are examples of _____.

- A. allusion B. assonance C. metonymy D. synchysis

34. Sentence 2 has the rhetorical device _____.

- A. polyptoton B. litotes C. polysyndeton D. antiphrasis

35. How is *cum* (sent. 3) best translated?

- A. although B. since C. when D. with

36. *quod* (sent. 3) is all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. a relative pronoun
 - B. used as a connective
 - C. in the accusative case
 - D. introducing an indirect question
37. How is *ne* (sent. 3) best translated?
- A. don't
 - B. lest
 - C. not
 - D. nor
38. *quod* (sent. 3) has as its antecedent _____.
- A. an apparent uxoricide
 - B. Catiline's abandoned home
 - C. Catiline's recent marriage
 - D. some unspecified crime
39. In this passage, the speaker accuses Catiline of all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. banditry
 - B. corrupting young people
 - C. murder
 - D. treason

Passage D: *Livy on the Death of Cicero*

[17] 1. "Moriar," inquit, "in patria saepe servata." 2. Satis constat servos fortiter fideliterque paratos fuisse ad dimicandum; ipsum deponi lecticam et quietos pati quod sors iniqua cogeret iussisse. 3. Prominenti ex lectica praebentique immotam cervicem caput praecisum est. 4. Nec satis stolidae crudelitati militum fuit: manus quoque scripsisse aliquid in Antonium exprobrantes praeciderunt. 5. Ita relatum caput ad Antonium iussuque eius inter duas manus in rostris positum, ubi ille consul, ubi saepe consularis, ubi eo ipso anno adversus Antonium quanta nulla umquam humana vox cum admiratione eloquentiae auditus fuerat.

40. How is *Moriar* (sent. 1) best translated?
- A. I might delay
 - B. I shall die
 - C. let's delay
 - D. let me be killed
41. How is *constat* (sent. 2) best translated?
- A. he stood
 - B. it assembles
 - C. it is agreed
 - D. it stands
42. According to sentence 2, the general understanding of the circumstances of Cicero's death include all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. Cicero commanded his slaves to stop
 - B. Cicero was travelling in a litter
 - C. the slaves were prepared for fighting
 - D. the slaves had to be ordered to defend Cicero
43. How is *prominenti... praebentique* (sent. 3) best translated?
- A. As he stuck out and extended
 - B. having stuck out and offered
 - C. to a prominent person offering
 - D. when he was about to extend the offer
44. Sentence 4 contains the rhetorical device
- A. asyndeton
 - B. transferred epithet
 - C. metaphor
 - D. synecdoche

45. How is *in Antonium* (sent. 4) best translated?
 A. against Antony B. in Antony C. into Antony D. onto Antony
46. According to sentence 5 _____.
 A. Cicero's death was reported to Antony
 B. Cicero's head was placed between his two hands
 C. Cicero's head was returned
 D. Under Cicero's order Antony received his head
47. How is *ubi* (sent. 5) best translated?
 A. then B. when C. whenever D. where
48. How is *saepe consularis* (sent. 5) best translated?
 A. always of consular rank B. often as a former consul
 C. more often than the consuls D. whenever the consul's
49. The author intensifies the emotion of sentence 5 with all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. anaphora B. ellipsis C. hyperbaton D. personification
50. The author implies in sentence 5 that _____.
 A. Antony had been consul that year
 B. Antony was not a very good speaker
 C. Cicero was the greatest orator without exception
 D. Consuls often extolled Cicero in speeches